G. R. S. 38]

Previous references.
Saw 30-16 & 5-7
n 22-17 n 1, 2
n 50-16 n 1-4 & 8
n 96-5 n 1-4
Later references.

19
Saw '

File No. 28-24
Serial Nos. 10, 13, 15
17, 18 & 19

Orene N. W3 P 52(B)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for Feb 25

SUBJECT

Economic Survey in Madras

To
Prof S. Keshava Iyengar
Director of Statistics
Madras

Re comfee
L 5460-67 n 28 I 25.
Authority to Prof S. Keshava Iyengar
as Economic Survey officer
from 1 Jan 1925 for
3170 Six months to begin with

V
4/2

Initials of the officers closing the cover.

SEAL

Close cover by affixing to both flap and body of cover this slip gumming it at both edges and initial on slip.

Mss K 5 Iyengar's letters

Serial No.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT 27924 NOV 1924 LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

Xmas! adv

action has been taken by the Collectors re deputation of an Asst for Economic Surveys

by
1/11/24

Secret dept
with compts

SD
1.11.

2) Subsn

On fr no 1350-S/San 96-15-4 dt 16.8.16, Govt sanctioned the proposal to conduct an Economic survey in 2 taluks of Tanjore dt ~~and sanctioned~~ the appointment of two cooperative Inspectors for a period of 4 months on Rs 60/- each per mensem. They were afterwards given the charge of one peon each on Rs 7 p.m. The work was begun in Feb 1917 and the period of 4 months for which it was sanctioned was extended upto the end of July 1917.

D no 5553-7/San D-16-6 & 24.2.17.

985-8/San 22-17-2 & 14.8.1917.

3) Letter fr no 2091-904/San 28-24-1 dt 1.10.24 revising the m.d. scheme, it is ordered that Economic survey of at least one typical Taluk in each Taluk be made

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

the three districts. A sum of Rs 3600 has been provided for the purpose. As there are about 400 Sabhas in each taluk, the work in all the three districts may take about 2 years. ~~Training may therefore in the first instance be ordered to be conducted in the Principal Sh.~~ Three Cooperative Inspectors on a pay of Rs 60/- each with one peon each on Rs 9 may perhaps be appointed (one for each district) and ordered to conduct the work under the guidance of the Asst Registrar of Cooperative Societies of Shimoga Division in the case of Shimoga District and of Bijapore in the case of Dharwar. The cost of the scheme will be as follows

3 Inspectors on Rs 67 each pm 67 x 3 x 12	Rs 2412
3 peons on Rs 9 each pm 9 x 3 x 12	324
T.A Miscellaneous	864
Total	Rs 3,600

Submitted for orders

1/31 [illegible] HMK

9) It is seen from the above a similar survey was attempted in 1916 above for typical hobbas in the Shimoga Dist, viz Sagar Hobli in the Sagar Tk and Lakshmipura Hobli in the Nagar Tk. For 2 hobblies alone, 2 Inspectors had to be appointed. It is now proposed

NOTE–Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

to conduct the survey at least in one typical Taluk in each of the 3 Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. (Para 14: Pt 2)

87) The typical Taluks will have to be fixed perhaps in consultation with the Dept. concerned. It is proposed to appoint one officer by Perhaps an officer of the Co-operative Department of the State or one Asst. Registrar who has had sufficient experience of the working of Credit Societies may perhaps be appointed with an establishment consisting of 1 clerk and 2 peons (1 for the office and another for the field) at a cost of Rs 3600 as provided in the order for the Economic Survey. The appointment will commence later only from December the amount provided will be sufficient to meet the charges for the current year.

88) The Chief Asst. Registrar's note and the statements appended thereto explain the directions in which the survey may be undertaken. The present survey may also be conducted on the

Sanctioned 50-15

Serial No.

3806
10-11-24

above basis perhaps

6) The previous duty survey in the Madras Presidency [illegible] Inspectors and Conservators deputed for the purpose collect information in a most painstaking manner. Their results from March 6 [illegible] and mine and mechanical nature and did not result in any [illegible] survey proposed under the Madras Preventive Service Act with modifications to suit higher rates. The most suitable for the purpose and Conservators Inspectors have shown economies - one thousand lakhs degree in that subject. A provision of Rs 3 lakhs is made in the budget for the commencement and it is proposed a survey of one Taluq in each of the districts Kanara & Ramnad - one with the most suitable for a full year. It may provide a pay of Rs 150 + 50 D.A. & a peon on Rs 10 + 2

7) [illegible] Madras Police Mr Kuppuswami Naidu A.D.C. Masters Malabar Preventive Service - He is thoroughly Economics and was a research Scholar in the University -

Note

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Chancellor of the Exchequer

Secretary

13/11

Serial No.

1) I shared the case the
Gentleman to write (about)
for the land you call the
Vacant call he has done

14.11

3476 1st member 14/11
14/11

10) I have asked the Zung man to
see the Dewan on Friday next.

Dewan
16/11
17/11

Letter sent accordingly 17/11

11) The file may be resubmitted
on Sat

17.11.
19.11.

Copy of letter ordered 22/11/24

12) Resubmitted with reference to the Dewan's
order above

22/11/24 L. L Leg) 22/11/24

Dewan

13) Leg. Dept shall try
her best to find suitable
I - under that Govt Agency
Y. Myaing College there
& Myaing the less suitable
seem upto the last Dewan

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
RECD. ON 22. NOV 1924
Reg. No 3778

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

for 6 months to begin with
may be long ship in C -
class reply made (Mrs.
Lees as named
Papers about them are
enclosed in a sep cover

H
29/11

First Member) 28/11/24

4405
29.11.24

(1) I have no objection to
Expense may be made. I think this
pay I have proposed in Urdu
My wish is to lend 2
will not attract him 30/11
A higher salary may be offered

Urdu

30/11

(2) I am in this view
Dewan

Sd
1.12

DEWAN'S OFFICE
REGN. 2. DEC. 1924
Reg. No. 4056.

REPLY.

(To be written on this margin.)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated 16th December *192* 4.

Papers relating to Mr. Iyengar's appointment as Economic Survey Officer should be disposed of by circulation, if possible in the course of a day or two.

[Connected files also sent herewith]

To

The Chief Secretary to Governmen
with compliments.

Submitted

1st Member

2nd Member.

The leave is proposed to be granted by Mr K.R. Iyengar

17/12

19/

The papers sent by Mr S. K. Iyengar show that he has considerable journalistic experience that his services are in demand for contributions to journals & also for public

Secretary Butler Ry to me [illegible],
directs attention to his capacity to undertake
the proposed Economic Survey work.

I do not, however, think Dewan considers himself
competent to take up this work,
I have no objection to his application for
study leave on the terms proposed by
him in his letter [illegible] 8th inst to
the Dewan

Dewan.

19/12/24

17.12

Submitted to His Highness.

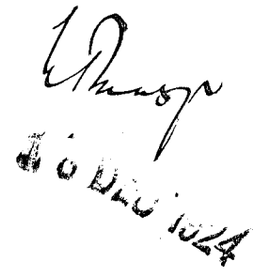
In passing orders revising the Malnad Improvement scheme in October last, it was proposed that a general economic investigation of at least one typical taluk in each of the three Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan be made by an officer specially deputed for the purpose before final orders are passed on the question of establishing a Land Mortgage Bank in the Malnad. A provision of Rs. 3,600/- was also made in the current year's budget for undertaking the Economic Survey. The previous Debt Survey undertaken in 1916-17 in two hoblis of the Malnad taluks of Sagar and Nagar was conducted in a very mechanical manner and did not result in anything substantial. For the Economic Survey proposed under the new order the work must be of a higher character and it is necessary to select for this purpose a student of Economics with a high University degree and with the requisite qualifications and experience necessary for inquiring into rural and economic conditions in the Malnad.

Of the candidates proposed for this work, I consider Prof. S. Kesava Iyengar, M.A., F.R.E.S., of the Department of Economics of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, to be the best suited for conducting the inquiry. Prof. Iyengar is a Mysorean and he is willing to take up the work on a monthly pay of Rs. 400/- with the usual travelling and daily allowances according to the Mysore Service Regulations. I have seen this gentleman and after proper inquiry am satisfied that he is quite fitted for the work. Kind reference is invited to his letter dated 8th December 1924 which gives the terms under which he is willing to come out to Mysore for a period of six months. I am of opinion and both the Members of Council agree with me, that his terms may be accepted and the appointment sanctioned for a period of six months to begin with.

Further

Further action in the matter of selecting the three typical taluks and marking out the lines of enquiry, etc., will be taken on receipt of His Highness' gracious approval to this proposal.

Dated Bangalore,
18th December 1924.



DKR.

Record of Cases submitted for the Order of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Appointment of Professor S. Kesava Iyengar as Economic Survey Officer

H. H. No. 77
18.12.24.

Order.

~~KRW~~

18/12/24

Copy of telegram sent to Prof: Iyengar enclosed.
Es.
22.12.24

Urgent
Please submit a draft

Chief Secy
with Compts

22 DEC 1924

22-12

THE TIMES OF I

AN INDIAN ECONOMIC INQUIRY.

ACTION PROBABLE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, November 19.

The Conference of Provincial Finance Members and Secretaries and the Finance Member and Secretary to the Government of India concluded this afternoon, and the gathering was wound up by a dinner given to all the members at Maiden's Hotel by the Hon. Sir Ba[illegible] Blackett this evening. The Conference has, I gather, been of a most friendly and practically useful description. Numerous questions of administrative detail were fruitfully discussed, and a good deal was effected in the way of sorting Provincial from Central matters of finance so as to facilitate their separation in accordance with the constitutional developments now in progress in the political sphere.

The deliberations of most general public interest were those concerning the Taxation Committee and the proposals already made for the institution of the general economic inquiry. The latter, it may be remembered, was urgently pressed upon the Government of India from the unofficial benches during a debate upon the Taxation Inquiry in the Legislative Assembly in Simla[illegible] September. The matter, I hear, came before the Provincial Finance Conference as one in which the Government of India were anxious to meet the expressed wishes of their Legislature as far as possible, and there was a full discussion of it.

The representatives of the Provinces gave a valuable expression of their views, and the Conference had the advantage of talking over the matter with Sir Charles Todhunter, Chairman of the Taxation Inquiry Committee. No resolution was passed in regard to either the Taxation Inquiry or the Economic Inquiry, as the question was raised only for the collection of opinions, but suggestions were advanced that an addition should be made to the terms of reference of the Taxation Inquiry Committee directing it in its report to frame proposals for a comprehensive economic inquiry, and that the Taxation Inquiry Committee should have its personnel strengthened, either by the addition of a special sub-committee or otherwise for this particular part of its work. The desire of the Government of India to satisfy the Assembly in this matter and the tenour of the discussion in the Conference make the adoption of the suggestions, or of action in accord with them, probable.

50 for Rs 1.4

IN AIRTIGHT TINS

London's Best Humorous Illustrated Weekly "Passing Show" will be sent you post free in exchange for the coupons enclosed in every tin.

POSTS TELEGRAPHS. No.

Class / Prefix — Code —

Inland Telegram.

Office of Origin, Date and Service Instructions. Words.

Charge. Rs. | A.

Nothing to be written by the Sender above this line.

Sent at H. M.

To

By

Space for Postage Stamps.

The Stamps must be affixed by the Sender and must not overlap. Any Stamp for which there is not room here should be affixed at the back of this Form.

Stamps cut, torn or defaced are not accepted

If this telegram is to be classed EXPRESS, write the Class here.

If this telegram is on State business, the word STATE should be written in this space.

When a reply is to be prepaid, write the words "Reply Paid" and the amount in the space below. These words are not charged for.

TO { Name *Professor Keshavaiengar, 425, Bogulkunta Road,*
Address *Hyderabad (Dn)*
Telegraph Office

NOTICE.

PLEASE GIVE A FULL ADDRESS.

Your appointment sanctioned. Formal orders issued ~~will~~ shortly 1st day accepting your terms for six months.

God bless you

FROM { *DESEC.*

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED.

Signature and Address of Sender *Private Secretary to Dewan, Bangalore.*

22-12-21

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR STAMPS.

The *ACCURACY* of telegrams is not guaranteed ; the Sender and Receiver must accept *ALL RISKS* arising from non-delivery, errors or delays. Complaints respecting telegrams and claims for refund involving complaints against the service should be addressed to the *Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta.* Claims for refund respecting telegrams *which do not involve complaints against the service* should be addressed to the *Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.* Claims for refund or complaints respecting telegrams should be made within two months from the date of the telegram. The receipt granted for the telegram should be enclosed with the reference. In addresses consisting of a name prefixed to a Registered or Abbreviated address, or when a telegram is addressed to one person at the house of another whose name is also given, the words "Care of" or the symbol "C/o" should be inserted after the name of the Addressee. There is always risk of a telegram not being delivered if a full and definite address is not given in the first instance.

SGPI—S18—263DCFContract—7-8-23—40,00,000.

Serial No.

Draft submitted.

The concession relating to contribution to pension and leave allowances and treating the - period from the date the officer leaving Hyderabad service to the date of his reverting to the service as on Mysore Service has not been incorporated as there is a promise to get exemption from the Hyderabad Service and as there is no - definite statement that his services will be --- disbensed with at the end of 6 months.

5139/28/12

L. L. Roy
22/12
22-12

23) The note may kindly
draft
23/12
23-12

28) Draft letter may be approved
L. L. Roy
28/12

29) Approved
23-12

30)

10. No. L 4526 of 23/12/24. To Professor. S. Kesava Iyengar. Asst. H.E.H. the Nizam's College Hyderabad. Requests him to be so good as to apply to the Board of Governors of the College and to the Court of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

for his relief from the Service as stated in his letter

Serial No.

Telegram from Professor S.K. Iyengar Raichur dt 27.12.24.

States that he regrets that he would go to Hyderabad for relief arrangements and that letter follows in a few days

31) Send for perusal. May the receipt of the letter noted be and the telegram be awaited?

32) ~~Accepts retains for disposal regarding Taluk Boards~~ 5192/29.12

~~Taluk~~ 33) Instructions are obtained with regard to the Taluks which have to be surveyed the lines on which the survey has to be conducted (Please see last para of the Submission note)

JAS/I 27/12/24

L. L. Reddy) 27/12

1st Member

8/12 27.12

c) The Taluks of Lingsugur & Koppal may be taken first. The lines of ongoing work will be settled after Mr Iyengar reports himself for duty.

Secy 30/12

8/12 30/

28) Secy HD for guidance HK 31.12.24

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 28 of 1925

Serial No.

36) Draft as per decision under ~~under~~ letter as ~~below~~

1 Hon'ble Mr. 5/1/25 L. L. Reay 5/1/25

37) Approved Mr 6/1

38) Agreed 6/1

13 No L. 4844 dt 8-1-25. To Secy. to Govt. Legislation. With F.R.E.S. stating that formal orders will be issued after the receipt of the orders of the Govt of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

39) Please request Govt to see Govt's decision in the para marked with red ink of their letter may be communicated

5560 12/1

Mr Siddiqui's letter is placed below

Mr 12/1

Mian putting a draft telegram 12/1

40) Draft Lr is submitted

5622 14.1.25 Draft may issue

12/1/25 L. L. Reay 12/1/25

1st November

(41) Draft may be approved Issue with the approval of the Member

37) Approved

NOTE—Contn. Shee

JAN 1925

Serial No.

Home abstract
No 1871

Subd with Dft & Fair copies for orders
Ppd 17-1-25 The file has not passed through Secretary.
H Secy)

H 157/25

Mad. 18/1/25

Home Misc 20 (1/25)
Mad 20/1

To, The Capt Letts
H a 157 dated 20/1/25
no 2. 5019-25 dy 16/20.1.25. to Secretary to Govt of District Boards of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan.
Comptr two Field Asst. Sanctions the appointment of Mr. S. Keshava Iyengar. first Class as Economic Survey Officer on Rs 100 pm for a period of six months with effect from the forenoon of 19/1/25.
From Mr. S.K. Iyengar Nizam College, Hyderabad Dn
Letter dy 20.1.1926.
Submits two memo dy 19.1.25 of the Principal, Nizam's College relieving Mr. Iyengar from his duties in the College on the afternoon of 19th inst and prays that formal orders may be passed sanctioning his appointment

Mr. Iyengar's telegram dated the 20th inst. stating that he was relieved on the afternoon of 19th inst is placed in the file
Hol 21/1/25

Subd. Formal orders have already issued.
A draft forwarding a Copy of the letter No. to Mr. Iyengar to Raichur is submitted

NOTE—Contn. Sheet
The papers will be further worked up after issue of the letter Draft
Copy given to Mr Iyengar

Secretariat. File No. 28 of 1925

Serial No.

5999
24.1.25

From Mr. S.K. Iyengar,
dated 22nd Jan 25.

Reports himself to Govt & states that he may be relieved on the afternoon of the 29th inst necessary change may be made in the [illegible] intimating his [illegible]

1) Submits a draft &c. Whether a draft notification sanctioning the appointment also has to issue is for orders.

JHM 22/1/25

2) Mem putting a Clean Draft

23 22/1

3) Clean draft submitted.

JHM 23/1/25

4) Mr Hogg's transfer & the pursuance thereof to be settled also

23 23/1/25

I. Secy)

1st member)

8d 25/1

5) Draft approved.

6) Chief was invited to Secretariat Office to submit a Memo - Please see that he submits one soon

Chief 25/1 8d 26/1

7) Secy. The Memo was submitted separately with a draft - Mr Narasimhaiyengar may be enquired if there is any further memo

23 26/1

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

4620

Serial No. 89

WR 5260-57 of 28/1/25. Re S. Kesava Iyengar Dcs of District Servants of Local Fund, Kadur Krishnagiri Dists, complr. Directs that the appointment of Mr. S. Kesava Iyengar, as Economic Survey Officer will take effect from 20th Jany 1925

Subd with a draft returning the enclosures received from the file. Iyengar is put up.

28/1/25

WR 5760 of 5/2/25. Re Mr S. K. Iyengar. Returns the enclosures sent along with his petition

5/2/25

Professor S. K. Iyengar,
M.A., F.R. Econ. S.,
The Nizam College.

Camp Raichur,
Hyderabad-(Deccan),
Nov. 8, 1924.

S. iv. Tour 10 & 11.

I am here for about Two weeks on account of
more plague in Hyderabad.

In connection with the Mysore Publicity
mean and its contemplated expansion (about
which I read in the papers) I wish to submit that
I be allowed myself to be of particular use to the
Government of Mysore: I am a Mysorean with
Kannada as my mother Tongue and Second langu-
ge: over the last three years I have been in
the charge of Economics (General and Special)
in the B.A. and M.A. classes of the Nizam College
& have been a frequent contributor to journals like
the Times of India: and I am and have been
the leader writer for a high class Daily News-
paper for the last three years (having had general
permission from my Principal to do journalistic
work).

Professor S. K. Iyengar,
M.A., F.R. Econ. S.,
The Nizam College.

Hyderabad (Deccan),
..... 192

(2)

I was educated at Shimoga and at Mysore And the crowning ambition of my life is To become a whole-time journalist. I beg To enclose herein Two articles of mine which appeared in some Bombay Papers — just to give you a rough idea of the kind of work I have been doing.

I kindly request you To see if there is any possibility of my services being useful To you If it be so, Kindly grant me an interview: I can see you at any time convenient To you in one week's Ten days' time from Today. It is only by personally meeting you That I can place before you any adequate account of my qualifications, experience and work.

I pray That the reply To this letter may Kindly be addressed To Camp Raichur. The enclosures may Kindly be sent back. With best respects To you, I am, Sir,

Your very Truly,
S. Kasava Iyengar

To
A. R. Banerjee, Esq., C.S.I.,
M.A., I.C.S.,
Dewan of Mysore.

14.11.24 C.D. 879

From

S. K. Iyengar, Esq., M.A., F.R.E.S.,

The Nizam College, HYDERABAD (Deccan)

Camp, B a n g a l o r e.

To

A. R. Banerji, Esq., C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S.

Dewan of Mysore,

B A N G A L O R E.

Dear Sir,

(*Vide also letter from the gentleman asking for an interview, put up herewith for refee.)

In continuation of the interview I had with you this morning at your residence, and in accordance with your kind requisition, I beg to submit hereinunder a few facts about my qualifications, experience and ability. (Appendix A). I also beg to enclose a few letters and articles so that you may form an idea of the kind of work I am capable of.

I wish to submit that as I am at Hyderabad I have good scope for work and am suitably provided. The reason for my interview and this letter is my desire to be of some use to the State whose welfare lies close to my heart. I pray you to see if you could give me an opportunity, on suitable conditions, to serve the State over which you are presiding.

As plague is yet severe at Hyderabad, I do not know when the Nizam College will reopen for work and when I will go to Hyderabad from Raichur. So, I request you to address further communications to me to Camp Raichur.

May I request you to direct the enclosures to

to be sent back to me by registered post, after kind perusal?

With best regards to your distinguished personality and work,

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

S. K. Ayyangar

Camp, Bangalore,
Nov. 12, 1924.

APPENDIX "A".

1. Academic Qualifications.	M. A. -- Madras University. (Special Subjects -- Economics, The Factory System, Co-operative Movement, Etc.)
	Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, England.
	Member, Indian Economic Association.
2. Experience.	Teaching experience of 7 years.
	For the last 3 years I have been in entire charge of Economics with the B.A. Classes.
	I am handling M.A. Classes in General Economics and Currency and Banking.
3. Journalistic Work.	For more than 6 years I have been a frequent contributor to Journals like the Times of India, the Voice of India, the Indian Review, the Modern Review, the Hindustan Review, the Mysore University Magazine, the Hyderabad Bulletin, ETC.
	For the last 3 years I have been the Leader Writer for a high - class daily Newspaper (vide Appendix "B").
	Numerous Review Articles on Hyderabad

Hyderabad and Indian topics have gone from my pen to various Journals.

4. Subjects in which I have tried to specialise.

Indian Currency and Finance.
Indian Trade.
Indian Tariff Policy.
Indian Labour.
Rural surveys in India. (I have studied the work done by men like Messrs. Calvert, Slater, Mann, Jack, Ewbank).

European Politics.
Indian Politics.
Indian States.
European Finance.
The Co-operative Movement in India.
Education.

5. My present emoluments.

I am in the Rs. 250--400 grade in the permanent cadre.

On the average I get Rs.200/- a month from my Journalistic work.

6. A few other mentionable facts.

I recently compiled Financial Statistics (Comparative statements with regard to expenditure on humanitarian departments in British India and Indian States) for use by the Finance Member, Hyderabad State.

I was offered the post of Propaganda Officer in the Co-operative Department

Department of Hyderabad, but I could not accept it on account of conditions about learning 4 languages.

I am about to publish a book "Studies in Contemporary Economics and Politics the rough contents of which I beg to append in Appendix "B".

Leading European Journalists like Mr. Sheppard (Times of India) and Major Cameron (the Hyderabad Bulletin) have appreciated my work as a writer on Economic subjects.

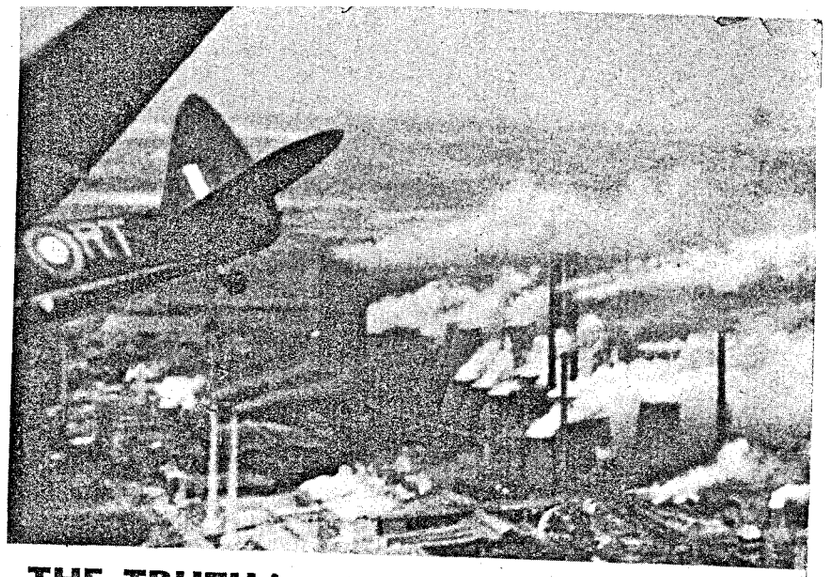
Nearly 2 years ago, the Right Honourable Mr. Srinivasa Sastry desired me to take up the Editorship of a Liberal Organ to be started in British India, but the salary offered could not be accepted by me.

The Hyderabad Government deputed me to attend the last Conference of the Indian Economic Association at Bombay.

GERMAN BROADCAST

"The R.A.F. have to drop their bombs from 30,000 feet up because of the efficiency of the German defences."

J.W.



THE TRUTH! . . . *Actual photograph of a raid on a German power station (Knapsack, Rhineland), taken from another British bomber engaged in the same raid . . . . The R.A.F. have made over 4,000 attacks on German military objectives.*

Prof. S. K. Iyengar. M.A.

Date.			Col.	Inches.
1923 November.	1	Discriminating Protection. I ...	1	13
	2.	.....Do.....Do..... II ...	1	13½
	3.	Agriculture and Indian States. ...	2	9½
	4.	Imperial Conference. I ...	1	4
	5.	.....Do.....Do..... II ...	1	0
	6.	Dover.	1	2½
	8.	Germany.	1	4
	10.	Marquess Curzon, Captalism. ...	1	5½
	11.	Industry and Empire. ...	1	11
	12.	M.Poincare and Railways. ...	2	8
	13.	Empire Economics I ..	1	2½
	15.	.....Do... Do... II ..	1	4
	16.	Economic Survey. ...	0	14¼
	17.	Germany, Realisation and Railway earnings.	2	0
	18.	Safety. ...	1	2
	20.	Progress ...	1	6
	22.	Europe.	1	5
	23.	Primary Education. ...	0	15½
	24.	Segregation. ...	0	13½
	25.	Population.	0	11
	26.	The Punjab.	0	12
	27.	Imperial Preference... ...	0	12
	29.	General smuts. ...	1	0
	30.	The Budget. ...	1	15
		Medical and Sanitary Depts. ...	2	2
	31.	Policy. ...	1	1
			34	16¾ i.e 36 Col

35 Col. @ Rs.5/- per Col		175-0-0
Old Balance.		7-12-0
Conveyance charges.		3-12-0
	Total.	186- 8-0
Amount already paid.		115- 0-0
Balance of amount herewith sent		71- 8-0

Professor S. K. Iyengar,
M.A., F.R. Econ. S.,
The Nizam College.

Camp Raichur,
~~Hyderabad (Deccan),~~
nov. 26, 1924.

Sir,

I beg to enclose herein an article of mine — "Desi Education - The Need for ~~Swadeshi~~" — which was published in yester-day's issue of the Times of India, and pray that you may be pleased to spare a few minutes to peruse the same. With best regards, Yours very truly,

S. Krsna Iyengar

A. R. Banerji, Esq., L.C.S., M.A., I.C.S.,
Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore

...HI--DAS ACT.

A. I. ... C. ACCEPTS,

NO CH...S OPPOSE COU... ENTRY.

A meeting of the All India Congress Committee was held at Mozaferabad Hall, Bombay, on Sunday afternoon Mr. Mahomed Ali presiding.

The Chairman explained that the meeting was called with reference to the agreement arrived at between Mr. Gandhi and the Swarajists in Calcutta and Mr. Gandhi wanted to make a statement on the subject.

Mr. Gandhi before making his statement ascertained that there were present in the meeting 28 No-changers and 24 Swarajists. He then went on to say that he merely proposed to place before the meeting the inner workings of his mind without reservation. He was making discoveries of which he knew nothing before. It was therefore fair to say that he was no safe guide to any one. The Swarajists were as sincerly anxious to destroy the present system of Government as the No-changers were and it was with a view to hastening that design that he had come to that agreement. It was nothing but a surrender on his part and a concession on the part of both parties.

The first thing from the No-changers' standpoint that needed examination was the equal status that had been given to the Swarajists in that agreement. He had done nothing more than what was right. He could not afford to divide the country and the Congress. He knew that the Swarajists were a growing party and there was a strong body of public opinion in favour of Council entry. The best intellect in the country favoured some kind or other of Council programme. They had done many things which were to their credit. That being so, it would be idle for them to be blind to things that were going on in the country. He frankly confessed that he considered it impossible to lead the battle of non-co-operation or of civil disobedience unless they had the intellect of the country ranged on their side, either acitly in sympathy with them or even ctively co-operating with them. That hey could not expect to-day—certainly not in the boycotts that they had in the Congress—and as a wise man that he claimed himself to be and a practical man of affairs he felt that he must come to terms with them.

NO-CHANGER'S DUTY.

Mr. Gandhi next spoke in justification of what he had agreed to with reference to the Bengal Ordinance. Referring next to the spinning franchise, he said the complaint ought really to be on the part of the Swarajists because though not believing in khaddar they had accepted the franchise. He asked them all to accept the spinning franchise only if they honestly believed in khaddar and let them not accept it merely as a matter of discipline. He appealed to them to do the same with reference to the ing and declared carried, only three members voting against it.

THE ALL-PARTY LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S VIEWS.

Asked by Associated Press of India to state his impressions of the All-Party Conference, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani said: I understood when I received the intimation that the main purpose of the Conference was to explore the possibilities of bringing together on the Congress platform again members of political parties who belonged to the Congress a few years ago and those who never were there. I knew that the Bengal Ordinance would be an important subject of discussion but I did not think that it would be the sole topic. As it happened the whole of Friday and the greater part of Saturday were occupied with the consideration of the Ordinance and Regulation III of 1818 and matters arising from them. I make no complaint of this. It is true that in their opposition to the Ordinance the Liberal Party, as was shown by the resolution of Council of Federation passed two days ago, do not go so far as Swaraj Party do. The resolution adopted on Saturday was essentially a compromise resolution. I strongly deprecate the meticulous arithmetic calculation of how much which party had to concede and how much it gained. It had been thought desirable that united opposition should be offered to the new policy of Government and that it should be clearly indicated to them of what in the judgment of thinking India were the root causes and true remedies of the situation that led Government to think it necessary to promulgate the Ordinance. This object I should think has been completely and admirably achieved and reading the text of the resolution I see no reason why either the Swarajists of Liberals should feel at all dissatisfied with the whole or any part of it. Mr. C. R. Das in his speech did not conceal a certain sense of disappointment that the resolution was not somewhat different and did not go further. I hope this feeling is not generally shared by members of his party.

UNITY NOT YET BORNE FRUIT.

The idea that an agreement should be reached to render a united Congress at Belgaum next Christmas has not yet borne fruit. But the difficulties were great and it could not be expected that the separation which has now lasted more than six years could be ended in the twinkling of an eye. The articles in a section of the Swarajist press during the last few days have been marked by impatience of the delay in reaching a settlement and by disposition to blame the members of my party for the absence of immediate results. If such critics had firmly kept in mind the truth that nobody either created or maintained party divisions for the mere fun of the thing and had shown adequate appreciation of the viewpoint of two or more parties concerned they would have saved themselves disappointment In one sense it can be said that the differences are not very material and in another they assume formidable proportions and appear to be of a fundamental nature. It was too sanguine of Messrs. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali to think that all differences could be composed and an enduring settlement arrived at in the space of two days at a Conference called at very short notice and concerned not exclusively with this subject. I did not come from Allahabad with the expectation that this miracle would be its hour of need and others merely to pose as nationalists and pro-Congressmen with a view to better their election prospects. The tests of unity are common action and common directorate. It remains to be seen if these tests will be fulfilled. There seems to be an idea that a united demand will somehow lead to united action of sufficiently decisive type. Our recent history does not encourage this hope. Anyhow it is something gained that all have exhibited verbal unity. The country will watch and see what the different parties will do if repression is not withdrawn. I am confident of one result—that all really nationalist parties will combine and in future there will be only two parties —the party of Government and the party of the people the latter pledged to swaraj and immediate expansion of national rights.

CALL FOR UNITY.

BURMA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REQUEST.

(THROUGH ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, November 23.

At a largely attended public meeting, held at Fytche Square this evening under the auspices of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee resolutions were passed protesting against the Bengal Ordinance and the action of the Government of Burma in declaring "a large number of peaceful associations unlawful and trying to terrify the people by repression" Resolutions were also passed calling upon all to forget their differences and unite on the common platform for Home Rule.

This is the first political meeting at Fytche Square since the disturbance took place there on 7th October last and after the expiry of the District Magistrate's notice prohibiting public meetings in Rangoon for one month.

THE LATE BI AMMAN.

BOMBAY CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay Swarajya Party, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and National Home Rule League, a public meeting was held on Sunday evening on Chawpati Sands to express sorrow at the death of Bi Amman, mother of Ali brothers. Mrs Sarojini Naidu presided.

The principal speakers of the meeting were Mr. Gandhi, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Messrs. C. R. Das, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Joseph Baptista, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Mrs. Bhesania. A warm tribute of love and esteem was paid to the memory of the departed woman, who, the speakers unanimously declared, was a great and noble personality, embodying the virtue of sacrifice and self-determination. Hers was a life which was devoted to the cause of freedom. Mr. Das specially waxed eloquent in his tribute to Bai Amman, whose last message, he stressed, was Hindu-Moslem unity. He implored the audience to take that "mantram" and consecrate their lives to that end.

Mrs. Besant sent a message joining "in the homage rendered to the lion-hearted and deeply religious venerable woman, who quailed before no danger, and held her faith dearer than ought else on earth. Such souls ennoble all who see their shining example". Mr. Gandhi eulogised her services to the cause of Hindu-Moslem unity and affirmed that so long as India could produce women of the type of Bi Amman, the country need not despair in her fight to win freedom. He hoped that the womanhood of India would

DESHI EDUCATION.

THE NEED FOR ENGLISH.

(BY AN INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

Opinion is agreed by now in India that so far as primary and secondary education are concerned, the local vernacular should be the medium of instruction. For collegiate and post-graduate courses, some advocate the retention of English as the medium of instruction, but the cry is fast gaining strength that even here English should cease to be the channel for communication of knowledge and ideas. We have in Hyderabad the Osmania University in which, according to the Charter of H.E.H. the Nizam, Urdu is the medium of instruction in all grades of education including the topmost. The Andhras want their University to be a Telugu Institution. In some parts of the country it is proposed to give the vernacular more importance by making it the official language or by allowing its use in Legislative Councils. In fact, the air is so full of the move for vernaculars taking the place of English in Universities and other educational courses, that it might do some good to discuss the question dispassionately for the consideration of the "nationalising" educationalists.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Perhaps the most appealing argument in favour of utilising the vernaculars as mediums in higher and technical courses of education is that the process of understanding and expression is thereby made as easy and as short as possible. This being so, it is argued, the strain on the brain is much lightened. While the logicality of this argument must be agreed to, it is necessary to see what the present state of affairs is in this country. From the days of Macaulay till the reforms introduced during the regime of Lord Curzon, a "laissez faire" policy was in full swing in India, as in other matters affecting the country's welfare so in those of education. From the Curzonian to the post-war years, the attention paid by Government to education grew in intensity, but still the policy was one of very slow progress. The past four post-reform years have seen a high acceleration in the speed of educational expansion, and to-day—in spite of Legislative Councils' cuts and Governors' notices of discharge—the condition of education is by no means disheartening. Where there were five there are now twenty Universities and this number will grow to fifty in five years of a decade. Secondary and primary schools are multiplying by leaps and bounds and various facilities for the masses to reach the higher grades of education are being taken to their doors. Still, it must be recognised, we are in no way in a comparable position with advanced countries like Great Britain or the U.S.A. The expenditure on education by Government (Central and Provincial included) is only 4 per cent of the total expenditure.

Yet, with two decades of a sauntering State policy, with a scale of State expenditure which from the Western standards of judgment must be considered niggardly, with rough schemes and rudimentary educational methods, the champions of the vernaculars will do well to see, the system advocated by Macaulay has not been barren of results. According to the 1921 Census there are in India 2.5 million persons literate in English—i.e. capable of reading and supported the proposal of making English a compulsory second language. They say that by doing this, all the disablities arising out of the ignorance of a leading Western language would be avoided. In the Osmania University, for example, this is the arrangement. This regard to the importance of English speaks well of the common sense of the school concerned, but the proposal or the arrangement does not go far enough. There is an inconsistency which cannot be ignored in the programme of such pro-vernacularists. They begin by arguing that they want to relieve the pouplation of the strain of learning a foreign language and translating their studies and ideas from one to the other, by employing the vernacular, the language of the hearth, as the medium of instruction; but in the same breath they propose a compulsory study of that same foreign language. Either the student gets sufficient knowledge of English under this system, or not. If he does, the much-talked-of English under this system, or not. If strain involved in the studeut becoming competent to carry on his studies with English as medium, is no way lessened: if he does not, the object of the proposal is defeated. The point is that it is the medium of instruction which generally tends to be used and cultivated. Take French. Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit. All of which are taken as second language in Indian Universities now: the syllabuses naturally do not expect the student to be so proficient as to use his second language for purposes of speech and ordinary writing. Hundreds of students pass in French in the Bombay Matriculation Examination or the Madras Intermediate Examination without really knowing anything tangible of it. An Osmania graduate may have read through a book of Milton, a drama of Shakespeare, but the chances are that he canot venture to make a speech, write an article, or rapidly go through technical books in English. But what is really needed is certainly not the universal appreciation of English Literature (those who desire might take up such a course) but ability to use the tongue for communication.

HOW TO AVOID THE "STRAIN."

Further, the so-called strain is itself not a necessary concomitant to the knowledge of a language other than one's own: rather, it has been experienced in India on account of a defect in the system in vogue. English begins to be taught some 3-4 years after a boy or a girl begins his or her educational course, the earlier course being wholly through the vernacular. This arrangement has not only meant a waste of time in going through many identical syllabuses in one language after the other, but also the avoidable inconvenience of the process of translation. In other words, the way to avoid the foreignness of English is to begin it right off in the infant standards. With the latest methods of nature study, visual instruction and the direct method, the boy or girl who begins schooling can easily be taught "to think" in English itself if he or she is taught in English itself right from the beginning. As an instance, the case of Indian girls trained in Convent Schools may be cited: within a year after they begin attending these schools, the girls learn to speak and write English fluently, without any strain at all. The real way to avoid the difficulties of communicating through a language like English is not the exclusion of its use but making the student conversant with it from the very tions do not permit of its being useful, and such conditions cannot be changed in a year.

JAPAN.

The marvellous progress achieved by Japan in raising the Japanese language to its present status is pointed at by many Indians who aspire for similar results, and they say that just as Japan did, India ought to proceed straight off to stop English as medium of instruction and adopt some other local medium. Two telling differences between Japan and India ought to be fully remembered in this connection. First, Japan has a homogeneity in her population which is completely absent from India. Second India is a part of a wider political unit whereas Japan is not. Taking the actualities into consideration it may be long, long before India can command the option of using the English language for official purposes or dispensing with it. And probably, if and when such a time comes, this country will have been disillusioned fully and will not use the option at all.

THE TASK OF TRANSLATION.

"No general progress in the industrial life of our country can take place unless we bring within the reach of the working classes books that they can easily understand and by reading which they can learn to improve not only the method of their work but also the organisation of their establishment." Therefore, the pro-vernacularists say, translate all books—as well vocational and technical as literary and philosophic. A conspicuous feature of the 20th century world is that Science is fast extending its frontiers, and Applied Science is, even at a faster rate, changing the methods and processes of industrial arts. And all must agree that we in India are much behind the front ranks—in spite of our having had a Ramanujam, a Bose or a Visvesvaraya. In such a world, what exactly does the proposal of the pro-vernacularists amount to? For decades, so far as we can see into the future each Province (or more correctly, each linguistic area) will have to maintain a Translation Bureau as wide in its scope as the entire field of human knowledge. It takes a tangible amount of time for a standard book to be rendered into any of the Indian vernaculars: words and symbols have to be coined or adopted: translation, revision, printing (in the case of some vernaculars, printing too has yet to be evolved)—all require years under the most favourable conditions. But the actual experience nowadays is that a book, generally speaking, gets superseded within a year or two after its publication. In certain cases, some books have been superseded in the course of the time they took for being printed. What follows? For India to keep abreast of times in scientific knowledge and in industrial arts, through the vernaculars, she will have to spend crores in maintaining numerous Translation Bureaus—one cannot say for how many decades to come. And yet, she cannot reasonably hope to be as up-to-date as now: as matters are now, the first mail brings the latest books on any important subject within the reach of every Indian who desires to see them.

EXPEDIENCY OR SENTIMENT?

Of course there is the other radical view: India had better sacrifice anything—up-to-dateness or progressiveness—in order to have her own language or languages as her mediums of instruction and official languages. Here sentiment

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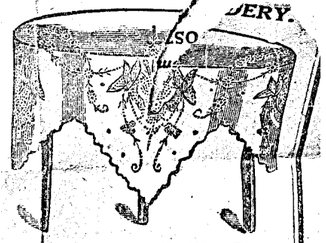

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the Swarajists. Those who did not like it might reject it.

Now, what was the duty of the Non-co-operators—the wholehoggers who believed in the boycotts? Their duty was plain. They must remain No-changers and propagate the charkha but they must gag themselves and not criticise the Swarajists.

The meeting then adjourned for an hour to enable the No-changers to confer with Mr. Gandhi and make known their individual views on the Gandhi—Das pact.

When the Committee re-assembled, the President called upon Mr. Shaukat Ali to address the meeting.

Mr. Shaukat Ali said some of the No-changers, whom he represented, had some misgivings on a small point with regard to the Gandhi—Das pact. He first of all wanted to tell the house that he and his friends were awfully pleased with what they saw in the Conference of the two preceding days and that they had come to a very useful resolution. It was very unfortunate *for the country and for their personal* peace and happiness that there had been any difference between the No-changers and the Swarajists and the sooner they could wipe off those differences the better for them all.

POINT OF DIFFERENCE.

He made his speech on the present occasion in no other spirit than that they might be able to live and work together and build up such a strong public opinion in the country that they might be able to accept the challenge of Government and fight together to victory. He wanted to assure the Swarajists that even if his party differed from them they would stand by them and fight their common enemy and share their sorrows. The point of difference about the pact was about Council entry and he appealed to the three signatories of the pact of change the clause which made the Swaraj party the Congress representatives in the Councils. It went against their *grain to let that go down as the voice* of the Congress.

Mr. C. R. Das said he could not agree to the suggestion of Mr. Shaukat Ali not only because he had his own objection to it but also because he was not at liberty to agree to it without consulting the Council of the Swaraj Party in Calcutta. He however urged the meeting to pass the agreement as it stood at present and accept his assurance that if the Swaraj Party found that the clause in question impaired the usefulness of the settlement they would certainly abandon it.

A long discussion followed in the course of which many No-changers showed an uncompromising disapproval of the pact.

Mr. Gandhi addressed the meeting again and pointed out that either they should accept or reject the pact *in toto* and no amendments could be made in it. Referring to Mr. Shaukat Ali's suggestion, Mr. Gandhi said it required only a small addition for elucidating a *fact which already existed and the No-changers could very well accept the* assurance that the change asked for would be effected. He urged the meeting again to accept or reject the agreement according to individual convictions but on no account delay the consideration of the question till the holding of the Congress.

The proposition that the agreement be accepted was then put to the meeting and carried that after six years old fellow workers, who had been in opposing camps all time and misunderstandings between whom reached the climax only twelve months ago, have after all met on one platform and been able to pass a unanimous resolution of capital importance.

NEVER GIVE UP HOPE.

I am equally gratified that question of Congress reunion has been kept open instead of hope being abandoned because success has not been achieved just now. A strong and thoroughly representative committee has been set up to investigate and report upon the possibilities of bringing about a consummation so devoutly to be wished. It was further wise of the Conference to have committed to the same body the supremely important task of reducing to a concrete form the proposals of constitutional reform which Indian nationalists of all parties are earnestly striving for in order to present a united demand to the British Government and *Parliament. I do hope the committee* may be able to accomplish successfully the work which has been entrusted to it. Even if it should fail I will not give up the endeavour as fruitless. If my opinion be of any value whatsoever in the estimation of any of the parties represented at Conference and on Committee I would tell them to try again and never give up hope. All of us being agreed that unity is worth having at any cost short of sacrifice of principle and conviction it would be unpatriotic if the attempt were to be given up because of one disappointment.

I would conclude these remarks by saying emphatically that I as a Liberal feel absolutely no regret but positively rejoice at having taken part in the Conference and I believe I am right in saying that my fellow Liberals who have also taken part share my opinion. I trust and believe that at least a vast majority of members of the parties who have come share this feeling equally.

MR. SATYAMURTI SATISFIED.

Mr. Satyamurti of Madras made the following statement: I am not altogether dissatisfied with the results of the Conference. Considering the diverse political schools of thought and political temperaments represented at the Conference it is a matter of some satisfaction that the resolution condemning the Bengal Ordinance was passed practically unanimously. It must now be clear to Government that they have not got even one thinking man in the country on their side. I wish the resolution had gone further and expressed the truth that this was an attack on the Swaraj party. But the Conference has clearly demanded Swaraj. The Conference has gone further and appointed a committee to explore the avenues of unity among the various political parties in the country. I pray that unity may be achieved. But it is to be achieved by all parties realising paramount need of the immediate attainment of swaraj and that under existing political conditions there can be only two parties in the country, namely the bureaucracy and the people. God grant that it may be so.

NON-BRAHMIN VIEW.

Mr. C. R. Reddy, a non-Brahmin M.L.C. of Madras made the following statement: There appears to be a real desire for unity but how far there are clear ideas behind this desire it is impossible to say. The Bengal Ordinance was condemned but nothing was said regarding action to be taken if repression continued and what common organisation or coalition would direct that action. The representatives of some parties seemed to have come to drive a bargain with the Congress in what they imagined

HENLEY
TYRES

eliminate her great example [illegible] forward for the attainment of swaraj.

The meeting dispersed after Mr. Shaukat Ali had spoken a few words acknowledging the warm sentiments expressed by the various speakers in paying a tribute to his mother.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, [illegible]er 24.

Rainfall has been [illegible] Burma, East Hyderabad [illegible] Deccan with a few falls in [illegible] Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, and North Madras Coast. The Chief amounts are Toungoo two inches and Mandalay one inch and half.

Forecast. No large change.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(THROUGH ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, November 21.

Punjab 18th November:—Cotton:—Owing to good summer rains and a favourable season afterwards, the estimate of the condition of the cotton crop for 1924 should be increased from 101 to 103 per cent. Indigo:—Owing to excessive rainfall in important indigo growing districts the estimate of the condition of the indigo crop for 1924 should be lowered from 79 to 68 per cent.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 23rd November, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg.

Fahr. ... ... 29.398 inches.
Temperature of Air ... ... 80.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 73.3 degrees.
Dew Point ... ... 70.5 degrees.
Relative humidity of Air ... 73 per cent.
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10) ... 2.0
Maximum temperature of Air 88.4 degrees.
Minimum do. do. 74.8 degrees.
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ... ... ENE, WNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight ... 101 miles.

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The percentage of 2.5 million to the total population of India is no doubt negligible, but the number by itself is not a mean one. Critics must further see that with the present and prospective attention paid to education by the nascent Indian Democracy, with a continuity of policy taking full account of the present assets as well as liabilities, with the adoption of the latest educational methods, the next ten years (1921-31) must produce at least 25 million literates in English. But the fundamental point is that, right or wrong, we have here an educational structure, and one which has had a career, has produced some results. Shall we do well to dismantle the whole thing and begin with a "clean slate" or shall we try to save the points we have gained?

KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH PAYS.

Again, the ease with which the provernacularists dismiss the English language as absolutely unsuited to the masses is by no means justifiable. Time there was when every Indian village was a republic of its own, economic as well as administrative, and under such an arrangement a language like English would have had no place. But nowadays India is, in spite of all factors working in the contrary direction, adjusting herself as a partner in the International division of labour. It is a common sight now to see Indian producers and merchants with printed letter heads and correspondence—all in English yet relying on others for the carrying on of their entire business, on account of ignorance of the English language. A silk-worm rearer who has a smattering of English has a much wider field for his wares than his brother who has none of it. To get machine-made yarn from Britain or Japan, even from Bombay or Ahmedabad, the small-scale handloom weaver does require a business knowledge of English—if he does not want to be duped or charged unreasonably by the local intermediary.

Even within the country, business requirements presuppose a "lingua franca," but among the different tongues which lay claim for that place, English appears to be the "most expedient." Urdu and Hindi are no doubt known in Upper and Central India widely, but there seems to be much truth in the statement that such knowledge cannot be counted upon as literacy. Most people know talking only, and even that sometimes "barely sufficient for railway station purposes." South of the Nilgiris, a very small percentage of population know either Urdu or Hindi.

The need for English in the politics of the country has enormously increased Contemporary world knowledge is practically denied to a man who does not know that language in India: theoretically it may not be so, but the organisation we have is such that the above tatement holds fully true. Many terms used in elections are English, and the awkwardness.

f illiterate voters depending upon the figures of particular animals as denoting the names of different candidates, and the cumbrousness of the Reforms on account of the trouble of continuous and ponderous translations, only illustrate the great need there is for English in the case of the present 6 million but the potential 60 million voters specified by the Indian constitution. Mr. Chitale, an ex-member of the Bombay Legislative Council, said in the course of his evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee that 30 per cent. of M.L.C's could not intelligently follow the business of the Councils, and that only 6 per cent. of the voters could understand the issues placed before the electorate.

WHY NOT COMPULSORY?

It is in view of all these considerations that many pro-vernacularists have

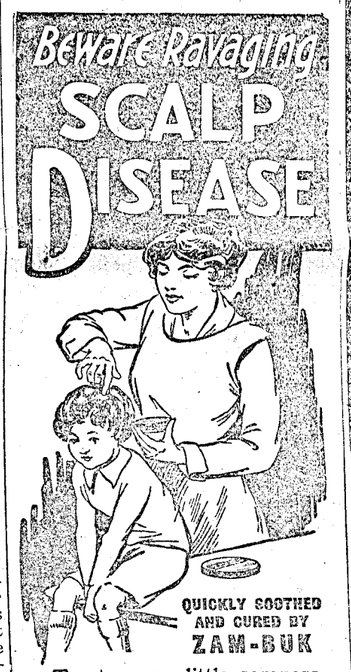
EDUCATED PATRIOTS.

It is not uncommon to hear that social life in India has tended to disintegrate on account of the Westernised system of education current in the country. The 2.5 million literates in English are accused of forming a caste of their own possessing a veneer of Western civilisation, looking down upon everything indigenous (of course, except themselves) and not moving a finger in the cause of national advancement. Such a diagnosis of the disease appears to emanate from sheer prejudice, not from a correct interpretation of realities. Among the classes and masses of India, it is the people who have been educated on Western lines that are feeling most the neccssity for social unity. The charge of aloofness might hold good in the case of a few wholly anglicised Indian careers in the I.C.S. and I.E.S., but the bulk of English-knowing people do show a keen desire to do their bit for the country. No statistics have as yet been taken of the percentage of literates in English who partake in communal riots: but from one's knowledge it can be affirmed that such a percentage is extremely small. On the other hand, let us suppose that Urdu or Hindi is made the medium of instruction over the whole country. What will follow? We have been and are at the present moment too familiar with the tension of feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans and the adoption of Urdu or Hindi is sure to further intensify the embitterment of relations: Hindus would protest against Urdu, Mahomedans against Hindi. And in the South schools would perhaps become empty because no one would need any knowledge of either language. The other charge of a "slave mentality" against the English-knowing does contain some truth, but it must be clear to anyone who thinks calmly that it has been due, not to the language, but to the influence of the rulers over the ruled. If it is true that the English-educated have some tinge of a "slave mentality," it is truer to say that at present the masses of India have no mentality at all—in the sense of a capacity to appreciate and follow the conditions and policies prevalent in the country.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

A husband fed upon Western culture and a wife inspired by ancient traditions and Eastern ideals can never agree: "Domestic happiness and interests of family concord" require a correlation of the educational carricula of boys and girls, say the pro-vernacularists. And in so far as Indian womanhood is highly conservative, it is argued that it is no good urging their yoke-fellows along foreign lines. This is an argument which has the merit of being acceptable to the unsophisticated, but the reasoning underlying it is not sound. If the idea is that the necessity for the education of girls has not been recognised adequately, no sane educationalist would withold support from it. If on the other hand (and this meaning is more probable) it is meant that man and woman must be more or less educated on the same lines so that there might be no disparity between their minds, the argument loses sight of the fact that God intends man and woman to discharge different functions in this world and that therefore to expect both of them to be on the same intellectual level would be against the law of nature. Domestic happiness and family concord are ensured rather by diversity in merits and attainments than by identity in them. In the present conditions of India, and for many decades to come, the average womanhood of the country does not require any higher education: religious and social condi-

has nothing to do with it. The [illegible] upon which the retention of English as the medium of instruction in higher and technical education is advocated here, is expediency. India should note how the Negro-Americans in the U.S.A. are-flourishing on the foundations laid by Booker Washington. They have at any rate been none the worse for having taken to English in their University and technical education.



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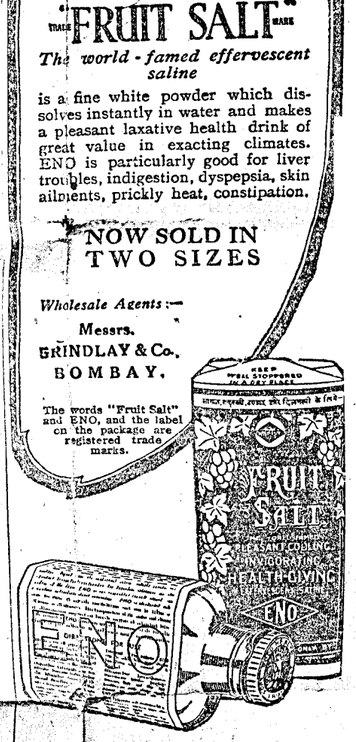

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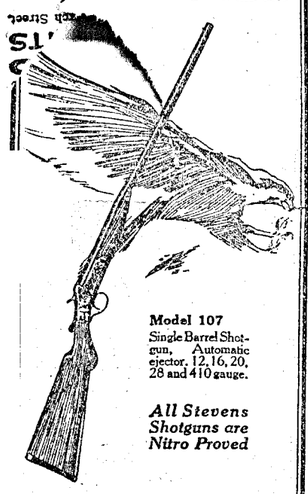

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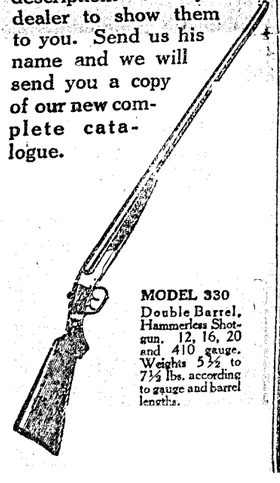


MODEL 330
Double Barrel, Hammerless Shotgun. 12, 16, 20 and 410 gauge. Weights 5½ to 7½ lbs. according to gauge and barrel lengths.

LAW COURTS.

BURMESE MURDER APPEAL.

APPLICATION DISALLOWED.

In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council before Lord Dunedin, Lord Sumner, and Sir John Edge. Their Lordships rejected a petition for special leave to appeal from a conviction of murder and sentence of death passed on the petitioner by the High Court of Rangoon in confirmation of a decision of the Court of Sessions at Tharrawaddy.

Sir John Simon, K.C., and Mr. B. Dube appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Kenworthy Brown for the Crown.

The petitioner, a native of Burma, 20 years of age, was charged with having on January 11 last murdered one Maung Kywet. They were intimate friends. It was alleged that, while they were both drunk, the petitioner asked Maung Kywet to accompany him in his cart to a neighbouring village, but that he refused. The petitioner then stabbed him in the stomach with a knife. He died a few hours afterwards from the shock and hæmorrhage. The case was tried by the Court of Session with the aid of four assessors. The petitioner asserted that Maung Kywet tripped over a log of wood while he was entering a hut and fell on his own toddy knife. The four assessors found the petitioner "Not Guilty," but the Sessions Judge convicted him and sentenced him to death. The High Court affirmed that decision.

The petitioner now submitted that he was "absolutely drunk" at the time; that the assault was sudden and unpremeditated and caused a storm of passion and provocation and that the deed was not actuated by malice or malus animus, or any guilty knowledge or intention. He also urged that the evidence of the witnesses proved that he was so completely under the influence of drink as to be incapable of forming an intention of committing any offence, much less of causing the death of his friend.

In the course of the argument Lord Dunedin said that the prerogative of Mercy still remained, and that the petitioner might get the sentence commuted if the Viceroy thought proper.

NOT COURT OF APPEAL.

At the close of the argument for the petitioner their Lordships did not call upon counsel for the respondent.

Lord Dunedin said:—Their Lordships have again and again accentuated their determination that this Board is not to be treated as a Court of Criminal Appeal, and that it is only in cases where the grounds indicated in "Dillet's case" can be made out that an appeal can be entertained. This case seems to their Lordships far outside any of the grounds which are put forward in "Dillet's case." In a criminal case, and especially where a man's life is involved, one is not entitled to use words which one would use in a civil case. If this was a civil case

FAILURE OF REFORMS.

OUTLOOK IN C. P.

(Continued from Page 10.)

much to limit the scope of the disturbance. In other respects too this division is to be congratulated on successful police work. A few years ago the Saugor and Damoh districts, and to a lesser extent the Jubbulpore district, were constantly exposed to raids from dacoits who lived on the borders between the districts and the adjacent Central India States. Systematic efforts were made to cope with the evil, and so successfully that there has been no outbreak of organized dacoity for the last two years. The thanks of Government are also due to the authorities of the Adjacent States who have so readily co-operated with the police of the British districts in this good work.

Let me now say a few words about the economic condition of the division. Following soon after the scarcity of 1918-19, which necessitated substantial expenditure for its relief, there was a serious famine in 1920-21. In 1920 an early withdrawal of the monsoon caused the worst crop failure since the famine of 1899-1900. All the necessary methods measures were taken by Government to afford the relief which the stricken state of the division demanded. Of an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs for the whole province on public and forest works and gratuitous relief, nearly 24 lakhs was spent in the Jubbulpore division. Of a revenue demand in the division of nearly Rs. 37 lakhs, Rs. 11½ lakhs was suspended, while in the Mandla district nearly the whole demand was postponed. Rs. 1 1-3 lakhs of arrears remaining over from the previous bad years of 1918-19 was entirely remitted and the suspended amount has only been collected as circumstances warranted. Forest concessions of the value of Rs. 83,000 were granted and a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs distributed in taccavi. Thus Government had to provide over half a crore of rupees for expenditure on famine relief in your division. The rapid recovery witnessed in the years succeeding the last crop failure during which period the cropped area has expanded by over 200,000 acres. is proof of the efficacy of the relief measures taken by Government.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Bound up with the agricultural development of the province is the institution of Co-operative Credit, and it is fitting that an Jubbulpore which may justly claim to be the cradle of the movement. I should say a few words about its progress. The office of the Registrar was situated in this town from 1912 to 1920 and many of you were intimate friends of the late Registrar Mr. H. R. Crosthwaite, C.B.E., C.I.E., The first Central Bank in the province was established at Sihora in the Jubbulpore district in the year 1907 under the guidance of Rai Bahadur Bishan Dutt Shukul, whose death in January 1921 left a gap among the ranks of co-operative workers which it has proved difficult to fill. Indeed, it is the paucity of enthusiastic honorary workers like him that is partly responsible for the difficulties with which the co-operative movement is now beset. In all seven Central Banks were formed in the Jubbulpore division, and the number of societies and members rose

BOMBAY Y. W. C. A.

NEED FOR FINANCIAL HELP.

Friday evening saw the last of the Drawing Room meetings held by the Bombay Young Women's Christian Association to enlist the sympathy of women in the city towards the activities of the Association. The meeting was held at Mrs. Houston's bungalow in Marine Lines, where a large gathering of well-wishers of the Y. W. C. A. had the privilege of hearing Mrs. Gall, National President for India, Burma and Ceylon, and Miss Carcaud, National Financial Secretary.

Introduced by Miss Culver, General Secretary in Bombay Miss Carcaud spoke on the question of finance, and brought home to her hearers how necessary it was that India should bestir herself and help keep her own establishment for maintaining the activities of the Y. W. C. A. In previous years, she said, more than one-half the required money had been found in foreign countries, and particularly in the United States of America. This year, however, America was full of her own troubles and therefore could offer no help. Bombay headquarters had suffered grievously in having to find the money for extensive repairs to the building in Mayo Road. She stressed the point that they were not begging; they were asking the public for money to be used for the public good.

Speaking on what the Young Women's Christian Association meant to every woman in India, Mrs. Gall emphasised the point that the work of the Association was for and to all women. Work among students had always been one of their most important activities, whilst the Vernacular Department had also progressed. She felt, however, that the needs of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled community were more particularly insistent. Fundamentally, like so many problems in the world, the problem facing the latter was an economic one. It was obvious, continued the speaker, that better education in elementary and secondary schools, and better facilities for vocational education after the girl has left school, were necessary. With regard to the former, Government had done much and will continue to do more, whilst in the latter case Government and the Y. W. C. A. were working in collaboration. It was also essential that these girls should be improved physically, and here the Girl Guides' organisation and the Y. W. C. A. are doing their share.

Mrs Gall pointed out that an association that could bring together the young women of the East and of the West with an equal message for each, that could carry on in prosperity and adversity, and that could rise above even the aftermath of war had everything before it, and she gave as an instance the harmonious relations which existed between the delegates from many different countries who attended the World's Y. W. C. A. conference at Washington a short while ago. In conclusion she said that the Y. W. C. A. meant everything or nothing to women in India, and there was work for everybody who would give service on its behalf.

BOMBAY WOMEN GRADUATES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

ENGAGEMENTS.

NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE INSERTED at the RATE of TWO RUPEES PER LINE PER INSERTION.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society: Meeting of members and their friends at the Prince of Wales' Museum, in the Board Room at 6-15 p.m.
Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Unveiling of the Memorial Tablet of the late Dr. J. A. Turner, by His Excellency the Governor, Sanitary Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Unveiling of the Memorial Tablet to the Officers and Men of the Mercantile Marine, Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: 9-30 p.m. The Westminster Glee Singers.

WEDNESDAY, November 26.

Institution of Engineers (India) Meeting at the Seamen's Institute, 11-30 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m. The Westminster Glee Singers.

THURSDAY, November 27.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Imperial Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 10-45 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre at 9-30 p.m. The Italian Grand Opera Company in their opening performance "Il Travatore."

FRIDAY, November 28.

Empire Theatre at 9-30 p.m. Boxing Tournament organised by the Bombay School of Arms.
Excelsior Theatre at 9-30 p.m. The Italian Grand Opera Co. in "Canalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci".
Bombay Engineering Congress, Imperial Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 10-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 29.

Opening of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 11-30 a.m
The s. s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
A Fancy Fair in aid of the Dabul Parish New School Building, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, 8 p.m. to 12 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 30.

A Fancy Fair in aid of the Dabul Parish New School Building, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, 8 p.m. to 12 p.m.

MONDAY, December 1.

A Fancy Fair in aid of the Dabul Parish New School Building, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, 8 p.m. to 12 p.m.

TUESDAY, December. 2.

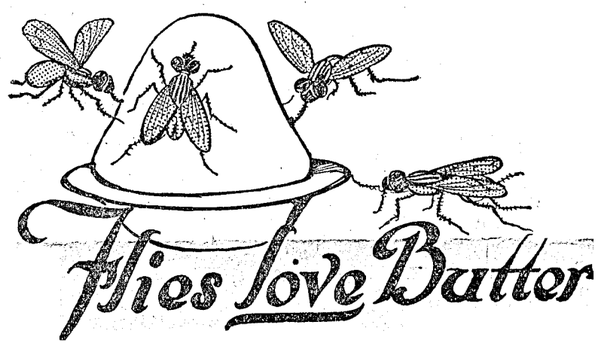
A Fancy Fair in aid of the Dabul Parish New School Building, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, 8 p.m. to 12 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 3.

A Fancy Fair in aid of the Dabul Parish New School Building, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, 4 a.m. to 12 noon and 5 p.m. to 12 p.m.

DAILY.

Cine Madeleine: Tram Terminus Grant Road. 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Westminster Glee Singers at 6 p.m.
Empress Theatre: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m. "Moran of the Lady Letty" featuring Dorothy Dalton.
Empire Theatre: 6-30, 8-15 and



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this Board. In a criminal case one can understand why it should have been made; but I don't think I can say anything stronger than that one of the most eminent advocates at the Bar, whose arguments their Lordships are accustomed to admire on many occasions, has not been able to produce a case before their Lordships which seems to them to deserve even the name of stating.

Their Lordships consider that it is their duty to make it as plain as they can to those in India that it is quite useless to come to this Board and ask for leave to appeal against ordinary criminal sentences unless something can be clearly shown which will bring it within the rule in "Dillet's case."

The petition was refused.

Solicitors.—Messrs. McKenna and Co.; the Solicitor, India Office.

KHADDAR FOR EMPLOYEES.

N. C. O. RESOLUTION CANCELLED

(THROUGH ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, November 21.

The president of the Gunter Taluq Board writes to the press stating that the Minister for Local Self Government of Madras has issued an order cancelling the resolution of the Guntur Taluq Board relating to the wearing of khaddar by the subordinates of the Taluq Board, and pupils and teachers as being in excess of the powers conferred on it by law.

IBN SAUD'S RESOLVE.

PROTECTION OF HOLY PLACES.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India (Bombay) communicate the following:—Mr. Shaukat Ali has received a telegram from Nejd regarding the future of the Holy Land. The telegram reads:—"At a gethering of Mullahs and notables who had gathered to bid him farewell on the eve of his departure to Mecca, the Sultan of Nejd stated to them, 'I am leaving for Mecca not with the object of possessing it but to save the people from oppression and exorbitant taxes which they are suffering from. I am leaving for a place of divine communication to revive the law of God there and to enforce it with our lances and swords. Hereafter there will be no Sultan over Mecca except the law. All heads must bend to the law as Mecca is for all Moslems so that its policy must be regulated according to the wishes of the Moslem world. We shall hold a conference there of all Moslem delegates and discuss with them every point so as to keep the house of God free from vices and personal interests and ensure peace to pilgrims visiting the Holy place. Hedjaz must be open to all. We shall try our best to safeguard the routes and punish every person doing wrong or infringing the religious path.'"

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

AHMEDABAD DIVISION INSPECTION.

The Annual Inspection of the Ahmedabad Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, No. 2 Dist:, will be held on the Division's Parade Ground on Sunday, November 30 at 8 a.m. Dress:—Drill Order, Khaki. After the Inspection the annual Re-examination in First-aid will be held. Members keeping absent on the day will lose their efficiency for the year.

"The Madras Mail" says the Hon. The Raja of Panagal will proceed to Delhi on Monday. His visit is connected with the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill which is now awaiting the Viceroy's assent.

vely in 1920-21. These figures have now declined to 1,004 and 15,387 respectively and the deterioration is perhaps, even more marked in respect of quality than in respect of quantity. Co-operation is in some parts of India proving that it is the best training ground for useful citizenship, but training implies teaching and, unless more individuals are to be found in the Jubbulpore division who are prepared to come forward imbued with the spirit of public usefulness there is serious danger to the future of the movement.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In the sphere of local self-government my term of office has witnessed a marked advance by the introduction of the Local Self-Government Act and the Municipalities Act. These Acts greatly extend the scope and importance of the duties assigned to local bodies and increase their independence of official control. It was hoped that the grant of wider responsibilities would do much to dispel the apathy of the electorates and stimulate the initiative and sense of responsibility of the members of the local bodies. It is to be regretted that the reports on the working of the local bodies, both Municipal Committees and District Councils in the Jubbulpore division have been far from satisfactory. The tendency to subordinate the business of local bodies to politics has ben frequent and the standard of administration is reported to be low. In one respect in particular have some of the local bodies been found wanting. Public health and the prevention of disease are subjects of paramount importance to the general welfare of the country. I regret to note that in this division public health activity has not kept pace with modern requirements or with other parts of the province.

I appeal to you, to take a more active part in the management of your local affairs. In other countries local bodies are regarded as a valuable training ground for future legislators, and if similar traditions can be established in this province no better means will be found for accelerating the progress towards responsible self-government.

EDUCATION.

Finally, let me say a few words on the important subject of education. The present educational position in your division cannot be regarded as satisfactory. In recent years there has been a serious falling off in the number of pupils attending primary schools. In the domain of primary education more than 2,000 pupils left school on account of the non-co-operation movement in this division. In 1920, the non-co-operation movement resulted, in the Jubbulpore Circle, in a fall in the total number of students undergoing Secondary and Collegiate education by one-third. It is regrettable that parents and local bodies allowed a movement which was essentially political and not educational to dull their sense of responsibility. It was plainly their duty not only to protect the youth of the province from the ill-effects of an interruption in their studies with all that this entails but also to resist any tendency to weakening parental and scholastic authority. A recovery in attendance has been made, but the more deep seated evil by which the movement was accompanied the break down in educational and social traditions, is bound to have a deleterious effect on schools for some time to come. It can safely be said that but for the movement progress in education would have been far more substantial than has been the case. The history of the Hitkarni School is an illuminating ex-

Continued in next column.)

at the ninth annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, held on Saturday afternoon. For one thing there was mention of the establishment in Bombay of a Fresh Air Fund a form of social activity which has rendered valuable service in both England and America. There was also the suggestion, made by the Union in answer to the questionaire issued by the Committee on University Reform, to the effect that records of the students' work during the year should be taken into consideration along with the results of examinations for University degrees.

During the past year the Union became affiliated to the International Federation of University Women, and co-operated with other women's associations in urging Government to remove the sex disqualification in the Councils and also to introduce legislation to ensure maternity benefits.

The president for the ensuing year is Miss B. A. Engineer, who is well known in connection with the Seva Sadan, and the membership now numbers over one hundred and sixty.

(Continued from preceding column.)

ample. Here was a school that for half a century had well served the interests of Jubbulpore city. In 1921, against the advice of those who had piloted the institution with such success in the past, a resolution was carried changing the whole foundation of the school and attempting to establish it on a so-called nationalist basis. The school was, in fact, conducted as a national school for some time, with the result that funds were depleted the staff was poorly paid, inadequate and unsatisfactory, and the efficiency of the school reached its lowest ebb. In 1923 better counsels prevailed and the department was again approached for the financial and educational help which had previously been so unceremoniously rejected, and the school is now recovering its lost position. But the financial effects cannot be so easily made good, and it is hoped that those who were responsible for reducing the school to such an unfortunate position will now come forward in a practical way and place its finances on a sound basis.

PREMATURE MOVEMENT.

Government has made generous provision for Collegiate education in Jubbulpore as the existence of the Robertson College and the Spence Training College will testify. I understand that a movement is on foot in favour of the establishment of a separate University in Jubbulpore. I regard this movement as premature in the present state of the educational development of the province. There is no real need for two universities. There is, too, a dearth of the personnel necessary for another university so that the creation of a second university is for the present outside the region of practical politics. I would remind the educationalists of Jubbulpore that, with their strong representation on the various bodies of the Nagpur University, they now have a voice in University affairs which they never had before and that there is no fear of the interests of Jubbulpore being pushed into the background.

I have endeavoured to deal with some of the pressing problems of your division, and to indicate my views on the right methods of dealing with them. A great responsibility rests upon you, the natural leaders of the people, to exercise your influence and to take your full part in public affairs. In bidding you farewell, I pray that all good fortune may attend the Jubbul-

turing Charles Ray.

West-End Cinema Charni Road, at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Pathe Cinema.—Royal Opera House: 6, 8 and 10. Ruth of the Range Episodes 9 and 10, Cradle of the World Parts 5 and 6.

Globe Cinema: Sandhurst Road at 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

Novemb[illegible]y and Bank Holi- n local in[illegible] 3 p.m. d Madras Presidency and South Mahratta Railway.

MAIL TRAINS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 15
Madras Mail	6 45	22 [illegible]
Poona Mail	11 30	15 0
Inter III Poona Express	12 30	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

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	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujerat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	6 30	21 0
Kathiawar Express ..	7 40	21 35
Express	*25 25	7 0

*(Terminates at Church Gate.)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays, and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Indian Standard Time. Depth of water is at Apollo Bunder.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Indian Standard Time.	Height.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Indian Standard Time.	Height.
	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu	25	10 19	13 6	25	4 29	4 9
		23 17	15 2		16 43	1 1
W	26	11 09	14 1	26	5 21	4 9
					17 26	0 8
Th	27	0 01	16 2	27	6 07	3 9
		11 55	14 5		18 08	—0 4
F	28	0 48	15 8	28	6 54	3 7
		12 41	14 5		18 52	—0 5
S	29	1 33	16 9	29	7 44	3 8
		13 29	14 1		19 35	0 1
S	30	2 21	16 6	30	8 35	3 11
		14 21	13 6		20 22	1 1
M	Dec. 1	3 10	15 0	Dec. 1	9 33	4 4
		15 13	12 7		21 15	2 5

The following are the hours of Sunrise and Sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

	Sunrise, a.m.	Sunset, p.m.
Nov. 25, (Tues.)	6h. 51m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 26, (Wed)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 27, (Thurs.)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 28, (Fri.)	6h. 53m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 29, (Sat.)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 30, (Sun.)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Dec. 1, (Mon.)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon. Nov. 26th, 10h. 45-5m. p.m.; First Quarter, Dec. 3rd 2h. 40-3m. p.m; Full Moon, Dec. 11th, 0h. 33-4m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Dec. 19th, 3h. 41-4m. p.m.

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Professor S. K. Iyengar,
M.A., F.R. Econ. S.,
The Nizam College.

Camp Raichur,
Hyderabad (Deccan),
Nov. 25, 1924.

Sir,

In connection with the discussion we had during the interview you so kindly granted me on November 12, 1924, on the question of an Economic Survey being conducted in three selected villages of the Malnad areas, may I seek your permission to enclose herein a report by the Times of India Correspondent of the proceedings of the Finance Members' Conference at Delhi, which clearly shows that the Government of India have almost certainly accepted the plea of the Legislative Assembly for an adequate Economic Survey of British India?

It seems to me that in pursuance of this scheme for widening the personnel and Terms of reference of the Taxation Enquiry Committee for the purpose of an Economic Enquiry, the Government of Bombay would

Take

Professor S. K. Iyengar,
M.A., F.R. Econ. S.,
The Nizam College.

~~Hyderabad (Deccan),~~
192

(2)

Take a similar trip by inaugurating a similar Economic Enquiry within the State of Mysore, which enquiry will include the Malnad investigation for which a small budget provision has been made. I beg leave to suggest that if you think it advisable, the Mysore Legislature may be given a lead by you in this matter in the forthcoming Session. On its approval, necessary steps may be taken to organise a Committee with a full time Secretary. Of course such an Enquiry would take a much longer time, would cost much more money than what is already sanctioned but it would also probably be of much more use. I have ventured to submit this letter in connection with your idea of enlisting my services for the Enquiry — into Mysore's trade as well as rural conditions.

Yours very Truly,
S. K. Iyengar

A. R. Banerji, Esq., C.S.I.,

Confl. D.O. 13/

3.12.24

DRAFT.

[Letter sent to Raichur with a note on cover that it may be re-directed to Hyderabad if per Rewan has left Raichur]

To

Prof. K.S.Iyengar, M.A., &c.,

Nizam's College, Hyderabad.

Dear Sir,

Dewan

I am desired to enquire if you are willing to accept a temporary appointment in the Mysore Service to conduct a ~~Debt~~ Economic Survey in the Malnad and if so, whether you would take leave for six months to ~~attend~~ keep in with to this work. The Dewan would also like to have an idea of the lowest ~~pay~~ salary for which you would be willing to undertake this work.

For perusal before issue

Es.

3/12/24

Yours sincerely,

Es

P.S.D.

3-12-24

CB1065

From

Professor S.Kesava Iyengar,
M.A., F.R.E.S.,
Department of Economics,
H.E.H. the Nizam's College,
425, Bogul Kunta Road,
Hyderabad Deccan.

Confidential.

C.324.

Forwarded to the
Chief Secy. to
Govt. with compli-
ments.

By order.
Esundas Rao
By Order
Pte. Secy. to Dewan.
12/12/24.

To

A.R. Banerji, Esqr.,
C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., I.C.S.,
Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Put up reply for Dewan

Sir,

I beg to offer you my respectful thanks for your Private Secretary's letter dated Dec. 3, 1924, asking me whether I would take up an Economic Survey in the Malnad by arranging for six months' leave from here in the first instance and what lowest salary I would accept.

Submitted for orders.
Hm
12/12/24

Whether this is re-Survey of Malnad?

2. It would be possible to get leave from Hyderabad Service for the period, during which I would be considered as an Officer in Foreign Service.

Note
It is ascertained that the connected file has been submitted to Dewan on 2.12.24 from the K.S.A. Branch. (D. no 2792/K)
Submitted
Dewan
15/12/24.

3. As I personally represented to you, my averag monthly emoluments amount to Rs.500/-, and my being occupied with work in the Malnad must mean the severing of my journalistic connections. I would be unfair to myself if I accepted anything less than Rs.500/- a month. I enclose a few letters which will show you that I cannot accept anything less, ordinarily

P.S. D
with Comptr
Connected papers put up

4. But Mysore is "my own, my native land". and I am prepared to do work for her at a sacrifice consistent with my responsibilities as a house-holder. I shall be willing to accept a monthly pay of Rs.400/-

(I give up Rs.100/- a month and accept the numerous hardships and inconveniences of a temporary shift of myself and my family), provided the following usual conditions are kindly agreed to:-

(a). The Government of His Exalted Highness can, if they like, exempt an Officer from contribution towards pension and leave allowances while he is in foreign service, according to Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations. I shall try my best to get the exemption, but if Government refuse to comply, the Government of Mysore will have to pay my pension and leave allowances contribution during the period I serve Mysore.

(b). I may kindly be considered to be on duty under the Government of Mysore from the date I am relieved here to the date I resume my duties here again; i.e., during joining time both ways the Government of Mysore will have to find my salary.

(c). Travelling and daily allowances according to Mysore Civil Service Regulations will have to be kindly paid to me from the date I am relieved here to the date I join duty here again.

5. If you think that my terms are reasonable, I shall try to serve those unfortunate brethren of mine in the Malnad -among whom I have lived for 16 years- to the very best of my abilities. I earnestly request you to see that the pay I have asked <u>does</u> involve a sacrifice -not certainly mean from my point of view.

6. All this is subject to consent and approval by the Board of Governors of the College and His Exalted Highness Government. On hearing from you further, I shall move

in

in the necessary directions to make arrangements.

Thanking you once again for your kindness,

And with best regards to

Your distinguished personality and career,

I remain, Sir,

Yours very truly ,

S. Kesava Iyengar.

425, Bogul Kunta Road,
Hyderabad Deccan,
December 8, 1924 .

The enclosed letters may kindly be returned to me after use

yours etc.,

S. Kesava Iyengar.

Proceedings of the Govt. of H.H.
the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:--

Paras 14 and 18 of G.O. No. L.2891-904/San. 28-24-1, dated the 1st October 1924, stating that before final orders are passed on the question of the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank in the Malnad a general economic investigation of at least one typical taluk in each of the Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan be made by an officer specially deputed for the purpose and providing a sum of Rs. 36,000 for the purpose.

Order No.

As the work proposed under the above order is of a high character, -- Govt. observe that it is necessary to select for this purpose a person who ha passed economics with a high University degree, ~~and~~ with the requisite qualifications, and experience necessary for -- enquiring into the rural and economic conditions in the Malnad.

2. They are therefore pleased to appoint Professor S. Kesava Iyengar, -- M.A., F.R.E.S., of the Department of -- Economics of His Exalted Highness the -- Nizam's College, Hyderabad, as Economic Survey Officer, under the Malnad Im-- provement Scheme, for a period of six -- months to begin with on a pay of Rs. 400

a month. He will be entitled to - the usual travelling and daily allowance permissible under the Mysore Service Regulations.

3. Separate orders will issue - as regards the taluks into which and the lines on which the survey has to be conducted.

L & L. Secy. to Govt.

To

The D.C's of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Dists.

The Presdts., of the Dt. Bds. of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan.

The Comptr., to Govt.

Copy to Agl. Section.

E.W.M.

G. R. S. VI–G-32]

B50—WD 0527

SUBJECT .....

Diary No. of letter replied to 2792

Section San

File No. 28-21

Serial No. 10.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

D.O. No. L 4526

Date of issue 23/11/21

To .....

Signed by .....

Dear Sir

With reference to your application dated the 8th Nov 1921 addressed to the Diwan regarding the conditions under which you may be appointed in the Hqrs State Service I am desired to state that His Highness the Maharaja Jhalawar have sanctioned your appointment as Economy Service Officer under the Maharaja Dept Scheme for a period of 6 months to be given with on a pay of Rs 100 a month You will be entitled to the

over

Dwd

usual travelling & daily allowance permissible under the Imperial Service Regns. I am accordingly to request you to be good as to apply ~~to~~ to the Board of Governors of the College & to the Govt of H.E.H the Nizam of Hyderabad for ~~necessary~~ your relief from the service in Hyderabad as stated in para 6 of your application. Formal order sanctioning your appointment will issue after hearing from you

Yours sincerely,

23/12 Secretary to Govt

To.

Prof. S. Kesava Iyengar MA FRES
Deptt of Economics
H.E.H the Nizam's College
425, Royal Kunta Road
Hyderabad Deccan

V81
23/Jan

BRITAIN'S LEADING LIGHT CAR
SINGER

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8.
22.12

POSTS TELEGRAPHS 15

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Raichur	27	5	5		26

Rcvd. here at 5 H 8 M.

To

Nagappa Esquire
Secretary Mysore Government
Bangalore

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agree strike returning Kayakwad
today for Relief arrangement stop
letter follows two days Professor

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Treasurer

From

Prof. S. Kesava Iyengar, M.A., F.R.E.S.,
Department of Economics,
The Nizam College,
425, Bogul Kunta Road,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

To

B. Nagappa, Esqr.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your kind D.O. No.L.4526/San.28-24-10 dated Decr: 23, 1924, intimating me of the sanction of my appointment as Economics Survey Officer for six months to begin with, by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. I believe you got my telegram of date December 26, from Raichur, whither I had gone for the Christmas Holidays.

2. Mr. K. Burnett, M.A. (Oxon:), Principal of the Nizam College, told me to-day that he would get me the leave for six months and that he would relieve me of my duties here on January 17th afternoon. Necessary arrangements having been made for work during my absence, etc., I believe that the formality of sanction by the Board of Governors and by His Exalted Highness's Government may safely be anticipated. In these circumstances, I request you to kindly issue the formal orders sanctioning my appointment.

3. I hope that my travelling allowances from and to Hyderabad, my pension and leave allowances contribution (if insisted upon by the Hyderabad Government) and my pay during joining time both ways, will all be met by the Government of Mysore - as stated in my letter dated

December 8, 1924, to the Dewan. I do not remember what the Mysore Civil Service Regulations say on this point, and should be glad if you kindly enlighten me on it.

4. If you do not consider it improper, I should suggest your kindly informing me about the arrangements that have been, are, or will be proposed in connection with the Malnad Economic Survey. If correspondence on this should accompany or follow formal orders from you, I believe we would be saving some time.

Yours sincerely,

S. Krishna Iyengar

Bogul Kunta Road,
Hyderabad-Deccan,
December 28, 1924.

210

separatel
ser 16/

POSTS TELEGRAPHS No.

O. N HYDERABAD DN 15 58

RP PD DEWAN OF MYSORE BANGALORE

REFERENCE MY LETTER ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ EIGHTH ON MALNAD ECONOMIC SURVEY MAY I SUGGEST YOUR KINDLY WIRING ME YOUR PROPOSED ACTION SO THAT SUBJECT TO FINAL SANCTION THERE I MIGHT NEGOTIATE PRELIMINARIES FOR LEAVE HERE ON FOREIGN SERVICE OBJECT OF THIS TO AVOID DELAY IN BEING RELIEVED HERE.

IYENGAR. PROFESSOR. 405 BOGULKUNTA ROAD.

17/45

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

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24 JAN 1925
LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

From S.K. Iyengar Esq

Iyengar, M.A., F.R.E.S
Agulkunta Road,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

To

B. Nagappa, Esqr., Barrister-at-Law,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your kind letter to me dated December 23, 1924, and in continuation of my letter to you dated December 28, 1924, I beg to enclose herein for your information a copy of the Resolution the Board of Governors of the Nizam College have passed in connection with my application for six months' leave. On technical grounds and on account of my papers having to await His Exalted Highness' personal consideration in case my leave should be treated as on deputation or as on foreign service, the Board of Governors have thought it better to recommend me for Extraordinary Leave without allowances for six months from Isfandar 17, 1334 F. (i.e. January 19 1925). Thus I will be relieved from my duties here on the afternoon of Sunday January 18, 1925.

Formal orders of the Government of Mysore announcing my appointment as Economic Survey Officer may be issued on your receiving this letter or just at the time I expect to be relieved here - as you think best.

It is doubtful whether the period of this Extraordinary Leave will count towards my increments in my grade. Thus the disadvantage to me on account of this ~~leave~~ arrangement has turned out to be more than what I originally estimated. I have also to point out to you that as my leave here is without allowances the Government of Mysore ~~has~~ have not got to pay any pension contribution on my behalf.

I hope that according to my letter to the Dewan dated December 8, 1924, my services under the Government of Mysore will be considered, under the present arrangements, as beginning on the forenoon of January 19, 1925, my relief here being fixed up for the 18th afternoon. I also hope that my travelling allowances from and to Hyderabad will be met by the Government of Mysore as is usual in such cases.

On account of domestic necessity, I may have to stay for 2 or 3 days at Raichur on my way to Bangalore - preparatory to joining duty at Bangalore.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter and enlighten me on the several points referred to in this letter.

Thanking you in anticipation of a reply,

Yours sincerely,

S. Krishna Iyengar

25, Bogulkunta Road,
Hyderabad-Deccan,

January 6, 1925.

Proceedings of the Board of Governors of the Nizam College in Circulation $\frac{27\text{-}\ 3\text{-}1334\ F.}{30\text{-}12\text{-}24\ A.D.}$ to $\frac{3\text{-}\ 4\text{-}1334\ F.}{5\text{-}\ 1\text{-}25\ A.D.}$.

All the Members of the Board were in the station and recorded their opinions.

RESOLVED THAT

i. Mr. S.K.Iyengar, M.A., F.R.E.S., Department of Economics, should be granted extraordinary leave from 17th Isfandar without allowances for 6 months with possibility of extension to one year to enable him to accept the offer of the Mysore Government to conduct an Economic Survey in that State.

ii. The Principal should make the necessary acting arrangements.

x x x x x x

Sd/- K. Burnett, M.A.(Oxon:)
(Principal, Nizam College),
S e c r e t a r y.

(True copy).

S. K. Iyengar

G. R. S. VI- G-32]

B50—WD 0527

SUBJECT

Diary No. of letter replied to 4097

Section Pan

File No. 28-24

Serial No. 13

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

No. L 4844.

Date of issue 8/1/25

To Prof. J. K. Iyengar M.A.
PRES.
Hyderabad Dn

Signed by

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 28-12-24 requesting issue of formal orders sanctioning your appointment, I am directed to state that formal orders will be issued ~~only~~ ~~since~~ after the receipt of the orders ~~which~~ of the Govt of H.E.H. the Nizam's Hyderabad relieving you.

I have etc

over

8/1/25

D/S

8/1/25

D/S

Asstt Sec to Govt

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

R E A D

Paras 14 and 18 of G.O No L 2891-904/San.28-24-1, dated the 1st October 1924, stating that before final orders are passed on the question of the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank in the Malnad, a general economic investigation of at least one typical taluk in each of the Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan be made by an officer specially deputed for the purpose and providing a sum of Rs. 3,600 for the purpose.

ORDER No L 5019-75

Bangalore, 16th/20th January 1925

As the work proposed under the above order is of a high character Government observe that it is necessary to select for this purpose a person who has passed economics with a high University Degree, with the requisite qualifications and experience necessary for enquiring into the rural and economic conditions in the Malnad

2. They are therefore pleased to appoint Professor S. Kesava Iyengar M.A., F.R.E.S., of the Department of Economics of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, who is a

Mysorean by birth, as Economic Survey Officer, under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, for a period of six months to begin with on a pay of Rs. 400 a month with effect from the forenoon of 19th January 1925 He will be entitled to the usual travelling and daily allowance permissible under the Mysore Service Regulations as also travelling allowance from Hyderabad to Bangalore and back

3. Separate orders will issue as regards the taluks into which - and the lines on which the survey has to be conducted.

14/1/25 I & L. Secy. to Govt.

To

The D C's of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts

The Presidents of the Dt. Bds of Shimoga, Kadur & Hassan

The Comptr to Govt. through the Financial Secretariat

Copy to Agl Section.

E.W.M

12.1.25

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes

~~Minutes etc not intended for permanent record~~

POSTS TELEGRAPHS No. 13

LD VIKARABAD N 20 38

NAGAPPA ESQ GOVERMENT LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY BANGALORE

RELIEVED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON ON SANCTION PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE COUNCILL PLEASE ISSUE FORMAL ORDERS RAICHUR

PROFESSOR IYENGAR

IS TOO TR-7

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

Draft Orders sanctioning the appointment of the Deputy are under issue and the file has been sent to the Financial Adviser for communicating his views to the Comptroller

20/1/25

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Please see file

3/1/25

From

Professor S. Kesava Iyengar., M.A., F.R.E.S.,
Nizam College, Hyderabad Deccan.

To

B. Nagappa Esqr., Barrister-at-Law.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Local & Legislative Departments,
Bangalore.

Dear Sir,

In confirmation of my telegram dated today, and in reply to your letters dated December 23, 1924 and January 8, 1925, I beg to enclose herein Mr. Burnett's Memorandum relieving me of my duties in the Nizam College on the afternoon of January 19, 1925, in accordance with the Sadr-e-Azam's sanction contained in the Educational Secretary's letter No.653, dated 17th. Isfandar 1334 Fasli.

I am leaving this morning by mail, expect to halt at Raichur for a day or two in order to adjust my things etc., and hope to reach Bangalore on January 22nd. or 23rd. morning. I shall report myself for duty the same day I reach Bangalore.

In the meanwhile, I request you to be good enough to have formal orders issued, and to direct th to me at Raichur.

Yours sincerely,

Hyderabad Deccan,
January 20, 1925.

S. Kesava Iyengar.

NIZAM COLLEGE,

HYDERABAD-DECCAN,

Dated January 19 *192* 5

No. 57
19-1-25.

In accordance with the Sadr-e-Azam's sanction contained in the Educational Secretary's letter No. 653, dated 17th. Isfandar 1334 Fasli, Mr. S.K. Iyengar M.A., F.R.E.S., Department of Economics, has been relieved of his duties in this College on the afternoon of January 19, 1925, in order to enable him to accept the post of Economic Survey Officer under the Government of Mysore.

K. Ramakrishna M.A.(Oxon:)
PRINCIPAL.

To

S.K. Iyengar, Esqr.,
M.A., F.R.E.S.

S. K. Iyengar,
Economic Survey Officer

LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

San 23-24-

To

B. Nagappa, Esq., Barrat-Law,
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore,
Local and Legislative Department
Bangalore

Recd 22/1

Dear Sir,

In accordance with my letter to you dated Hyderabad (Mys) January 20, 1925, and in pursuance of Government Order no. L. 5019-25/San. 28-24-15 dated 16/20 January, 1925 I beg to submit that I have entered upon my duties as Economic Survey Officer under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, on the afternoon of January 22, 1925.

As my relief from the Nizam College was on the afternoon of January 19, I got 2 days from the forenoon of January 20, 1925

I have the honour to be

Sir,

your most obedient servant,

S. Kuppuswamy Iyengar

Public Office,
Bangalore
Jan. 22, 1925.

G.R..S VI G 34]

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. of letter replied to... 4670

Section San

File No. 28-24

Serial No. 9

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Date of issue.....28th. jan 1925.....

Signed by.....mr. J. K. S. Iyer.....

Read—

G.O. no 2. 5019-25/San 28-24-15 & 16th/28th Jan 1925 sanctioning the appointment of Professor V. Kesava Iyengar as Economic Survey Officer under the Malnad Improvement Scheme on a pay of Rs. 400 with effect from the forenoon of the 29th Jan 1925

2 Letter dated the 22nd Jan 1925 from Professor V. Kesava Iyengar

May this be

i Printed ?

ii treated as a standing order

iii published in the Gazette, English Part ?

iv translated ?

v placed at the disposal of the press ?

vi published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

Iyengar reporting himself to duty
in the forenoon of the same day
and stating that he was relieved
from the Nizam's College on the
afternoon of the 19th inst

order no. L 5460-67

Recorded with the observation
that the appointment of
Professor S. Krishna Iyengar, as Economic Adviser
will take
effect from the forenoon of
20th Jan 1925.

List of enclosures.

23/1 A.H. Secretary to Govt

To
S. Krishna Iyengar Esqr. Economic Service Officer
The Deputy Commissioner and
Presidency Magistrate Bombay
Under Secretary to Govt
" Comptroller to Govt
Copy to the branch

Copied by

Examined by

WD 1666—GPE—1,000,00—21-12-21

JRM 23/1/25

SUBJECT

Diary No. of letter replied to 4677

Section Gen

File No. L 5760

Serial No.

No. L 5760
Encl. file of papers

General and Revenue Secretariat

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, the 192

Date of issue 5 - 2 - 25

Signed by mr D. Rajapakse

To Prof. I. Kerasun Iyengar
MA FR Es
S.H. Leonomics Survey Office.

Sir

As requested by you I am directed to return herewith the enclosures received with your ~~petition~~ letter dated 12-11-1924 & 8.12.24.

I have the

honour to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

for Colonial Secretary

31/1/25

over